OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The *BROADBOTTOM JOURNAL.*

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inspector-General of* Great-Britain.

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To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra. OVID.

IF you have not a Mind that a late wrongheaded *Sufferer* should pass as the Hero of your Paper, as well as of his Party, you will give this Letter a Place in your next, according to the Impartiality you propos'd to observe. Those of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, make a Point of *martyrizing* all such Persons as fall or suffer in their Cause, however profligate otherwise in their Morals and Manners: Hence *Oldcorn*, and others equally infamous, adorn the Picture-Gallery of the *English Jesuits* at *Rome*; our *Nonjurors* pursue the same Maxim, and faithfully copy out their pious Example here in *Great-Britain*: The Rebel Heads at *Manchester* are ador'd, not by the Ignorant only, but by their Clergy, and other distinguish'd Partizans of their Rebel Congregation. These Serpents, which we permit to bask in the Warmth of our Bosoms, have form'd among themselves a political Constitution and System of Government of their own, in direct Opposition to that establish'd by Law: They have their religious Meetings, where they not only renounce and abjure the Government they live under, and the Protection of the Laws of the Land, but actually pray for the utter Extirpation of them. They deal and traffic among themselves, and are become a Sort of Corporation: They have not only their particular *Clergy* but particular *Physicians*, as well *within* the City of *London* as *out of* it, and *Lawyers* of all Sorts of their own Communion; tho', for their better Service, some of these last are dispens'd with, and permitted to perjure themselves, and prevaricate with their awful Maker, by *occasionally* taking the necessary Oaths to qualify them to serve and defend their Partizans in the Courts of Justice: Among such of these as infest the inferior Branch of the Law, is the noted *Rebel-Sol*, who has lately exhibited his dismal demure Countenance at *Southwark* for the Brethren, who have suffer'd more by his *unskillful Frauds* to better their Cases, than if they had stood to the natural Merits of their Defence, without his clumsy Schemes and bungling Assistance, which have fatally turn'd to the Ruin of many whom he has dup'd out of their Money and Lives.

But I have stray'd out of my Way: It can't be deny'd that these Miscreants have taken great Pains to celebrate, and even to deify the unfortunate *Wronghead*, who lately suffer'd on *Tower-Hill* in their Cause, as the Hero and a Martyr of it. If they had not given him Perfections and Virtues he never knew, and been contented to keep but within the Sight of Truth, at tho' ever so great a Distance, they might have kept in Possession, and enjoy'd the Extravagance of their Panegyrics unnotic'd by me: But when the World is impos'd upon, and common Sense wrested by false Observations and over-strain'd Inferences, from a Conduct so far from being heroic, that, on the contrary, it appear'd notoriously *occasional* and assum'd, I can't resist the Propension which, in the *Cause* of Truth, impels me to make Observations and Inferences too.

The Panegyrist, in your Paper of the 27th of *September*, slides over the whole Life of his Hero, previous to his last short Scene from the *Tower* Gate to the Block: In this he has done wisely, as he very well knew he could not have carried him through with Honour, or, perhaps, have shewn him in one single Light that would redound either to his own Character, or that of his Party. As he gave up in him the *French Soldier*, the *Jacobite*, and the *double Rebel*, he must likewise, had he gone into his Life, have given up the *double Murderer* too; he must have admitted he fought in the Wars of Queen *Ann* against those very Principles he thought fit since to set up and avow, or, at least, discover, and which now serves his Party to display him forth in such a false Glare of Light to the World; he must have admitted to, that this mighty Hero, so conscientiously attach'd to his Principles, embark'd and fought also under his late Majesty at *Dumblain*, not only against those Principles, but against the very Person of him who he has since stil'd his King, and all this in manifest Violation of the Oath of Allegiance, which, as he had then but lately taken, it was recent and still glowing in his Mind.

'Tis plain, therefore, that his Desertion, that soon after follow'd, was not the Effect of Principle, but rather of Resentment arising from the Wound, which he imagin'd his Honour had received from a Suspicion, not ill-grounded, of his Fidelity to the Cause he was engaged in; or, perhaps, from a more sordid Consideration, since as he found he was branded with the Mark of Suspicion, he might very well imagine he would not be much trusted, and that consequently he must be frequently overlook'd in the Course of Preferment. It was an odd Circumstance in the Conduct of this *Hero-Rebel*, first to fight against, and then instantly desert to the Enemy, even after they were beaten! I am surpriz'd his Friends have not celebrated this Transaction as a particular Instance of his great and *disinterested* Courage, to quit the winning and join the losing Side: Magnanimous indeed! it may be so for what I know, but this I am sure, it was no Instance of Wit or Prudence in him. When the late brave *Argyle* communicated to him the Hints he had received of the Suspicion he was under in the Army, a glorious Opportunity occurr'd, whereby he might have manifested a Greatness of Soul, by instantly laying down his Commission, and declining to serve where he was suspected: Had he done this, and gone over immediately to the adverse Camp, he would have been greatly excus'd, tho' not justify'd, in the Opinion of most brave Men, and consider'd as a Person, perhaps, somewhat injur'd: But instead of acting so generously open, he persisted in and avow'd his Adherence to his late Majesty's Cause, and gave such solemn Assurances of it as induc'd the Duke to trust him. It was upon Reflection, and, perhaps, spirited up by others, that our Hero consider'd himself as affronted, and came to the Resolution of revenging it by a sneaking Desertion.

The next Scene we find him in, is under a generous and free Pardon from the Mercy of that injur'd Sovereign he had so dishonourably affronted, and deserted from in the Day of Danger. If he was really the Man of Honour which his Friends so lavishly represent him for, this generous and noble Condescension of Royal Mercy ought to have bound him down in Gratitude, if not in Allegiance, to his Service; or, at least, into a passive Inaction in all future Troubles that might be given to his Government, during the rest of this mighty *principled* Hero's Life. Nothing bears a greater Tie upon heroic and noble Minds than Gratitude; it is the Law of the Brave, an Impulse to make glorious Returns, and a Restraint even upon Principle itself in the Case of a Benefactor. The last Earl of *Derwentwater* declar'd publicly at the Block, that if his late Majesty (who was in that Case, and perhaps rightly, overpower'd from exerting the Characteristic of his Family) had been pleas'd to have spar'd his Life, he should have thought it incumbent upon him to live in Quiet under his Government for the rest of it. How different from this has been the Behaviour of our redoubted *Rebel*, who, after having received the Royal Bounty, which he in no wise deserved, found his harden'd Heart so impenetrable against the noble Dictates and generous Impressions of Gratitude, that he took the first Opportunity to disturb that Government, and insult the Throne of Mercy, to which he ow'd, not only the quiet Enjoyment of his Title and Family Estate, but his Life too. *Monstrum horrendum!* how will his *Nonjuring* and *Jacobite* Associates justify or extenuate a Conduct so truly black and ungrateful! unless they acknowledge they are under the same Delusion with the Papists, to temporize with Oaths, with Honour, and with every thing that is sacred, great, and good, for the Advancement of their Cause. This is Principle forsooth! this is Heroism! 'Tis the Conduct of the prodigious *double Rebel*, and therefore right in the Opinion of all *Nonjurors*, and the rest of the infatuated Train of *Jacobites*.

But let us see him where your Correspondent says the Hero commences, at the *Tower* Gate: What is his Heroism there? Why, no less than undauntedly crying out, *God save King* J— s! Will your Correspondent deny that this is not his Meaning? But he will not injure his Hero by comparing him with *Pusillanimity itself*. This is a mean and unchristian Reflection upon his unfortunate, yet nobly-penitent *Fellow-Sufferer*, of whom I shall say nothing now more than that he died a truly *Christian Hero*, decent and compos'd (as by his Penitence he had deprecated with God and his Country for his Crime) notwithstanding the Misrepresentations of your Correspondent and his Party, and fell so lamented as drew such a Plenitude of Sighs and Tears from the Spectators that shew'd them greatly concern'd for his hard Fate. Methinks it was Pity his Sovereign did not see and hear him in that glorious State of Penitence and Contrition; sure his Royal Heart (like his great Father's, ever yielding to the Impressions of Woe) must have melted into Compassion, and caus'd him to break thro' the Restraint of *State-Advice* into Mercy and Forgiveness: But he is gone, and in him one of the finest Gentlemen, perhaps, of the Age, endu'd with noble Talents brighten'd by the Rays of a liberal Education, tho' misled *to honour a bad Cause, when he might have been an Ornament to the best*: Had he not been born in an Age when great Talents at Court *were not wanted*, the Gracefulness of his Person, which gave a Lustre to his other Accomplishments, might well tempt me to say with *Shakespear*, *He was a Man, take him all in all, you'll not set Eye upon his Like again.* The other noble Sufferer, equally mistaken in Principle and Conduct, seem'd rather to affect the Heathen than the Christian Hero, and to come prepar'd to *dare out* the Character to the last, but was not natural in it: He mounted the Scaffold with the Air and assum'd Audacity of a Prize-Fighter, and in a Garb more suitable to a mock Hero of that Kind than to one who was going to die under the Laws of his Country. I have heard of many who died with a noble Contempt of Power, but of none (save in the Annals of *Tyburn*) that equally brav'd his God, his King, and his Country, before; his God by affecting an indecent and offensive Gaiety just going to his *long Account*, and his King and Country by appearing in the very Regimentals of their deadliest Foe: No Wonder then that your Correspondent asserts, *He was not known to be on the Scaffold for some Time*, since, instead of the Habit of a *Bravo*, they expected to have rather found him in that of a Mourner, more suitable to his State and the melancholy Occasion, which your Correspondent brands as *formal* and *piteous*, and inverts the Intention of the Person who ask'd the unfortunate Sufferer himself where he himself was: The Question carry'd manifestly a Sarcasm in it, which would have been felt by any Person less *occasionally* heroic, for it was meant to reprimand his unseemly Conduct and Appearance, as it was hardly credible a Person under his unhappy Circumstances could have appeared so much out of Character: *His surprizing Alacrity in preparing for the Block being interrupted only by an Act of Generosity, and a Mistake*, is a very Farce; for what was this great Act of Generosity? Why to give away an old Perriwig: And as to the *Mistake* the Letter-Writer judg'd rightly it wanted an Apology, since it plainly betray'd the Disorder of this Hero's Mind, and that all his Courage was unreal and ostentatious; for if it was otherwise, I appeal to Common-Sense and Observation, whether, if he was really and truly compos'd as represented, it was probable for him to mistake the Side of the Block he was to lay his Head on, as it is notorious that a Cavity or Hollow was cut into the Block to contain the Face, so as the Neck might rest upon the solid Wood, on that Side the Delinquent was to kneel. Is it probable this could have escap'd the Notice of any Man who was not greatly confus'd and disorder'd in Mind, especially as he had taken a Survey of the Block but just before? No; 'tis a convincing Instance that his assum'd Courage was drooping, and that this wondrous *Alacrity* was only to cover it from the Observation of the Spectators. *He confess'd his Fears*, says the Letter-Writer, *that his Conduct might be thought too bold*, as indeed it was notoriously so: This Construction is thrown in as an Apology for the Consciousness he was under of having over-acted his Part, and the Fear of discovering the Hypocrite he would fain conceal. His feeling the Edge of the Ax was an affected Imitation of the great Sir *Walter Raleigh*, but, alas! how different? His Observation on the Coffin puerile, his Instruction to the Executioner impertinent, and his last Act in precipitating the Signal, contrary to the Expectation of the Executioner who thought he would have spent a few Minutes in a last Prayer, manifestly

the Diſcompoſure and Diſtraction of his Mind, and that thence he had omitted to ſignify to the Executioner when to expect it. Thus confounded, diſorder'd, and troubl'd in Mind, did this every way miſtaken *Sufferer* appear in his laſt Scene of Life, panegyriz'd by his Friends, as a Man of the moſt *incredible Courage, the moſt commendable Sincerity, and the moſt engaging Simplicity*; but unfortunately have fallen ſhort in their Proofs, and given us only a Glut of Praiſes in a Clink of Words, inſtead of ſolid Facts, and real Arguments.

But taking the noble Delinquent's Behaviour even in the Light his Partizans emblaze it, couragious and bold, or as he himſelf juſtly apprehended it was, *too bold*, I believe moſt People will own it was unſeaſonable, if not indecent, on ſuch an Occaſion. Let the following Paragraph, taken out of the *Spectator*, No. 513, convince every impartial Chriſtian, that inſtead of braving his tremendous Maker in the Hour of Death, he ought to approach him with Diffidence, Fear, and Trembling!

" As a *thinking Man* cannot but be very much affected " with the Idea of his appearing in the Preſence of that " Being, *whom none can ſee and live*; he muſt be much " more affected, when he conſiders that this Being whom " he appears before will examine all the Actions of his paſt " Life, and reward or puniſh him accordingly. I muſt " confeſs that I think there is no Scheme of Religion, be- " ſides that of Chriſtianity, which can poſſibly ſupport " the *moſt virtuous Perſon* under this Thought. Let a " Man's Innocence be what it will, let his Virtues riſe to " the higheſt Pitch of Perfection attainable in this Life, " there will be ſtill in him ſo many ſecret Sins, ſo many " human Frailties, ſo many Offences of Ignorance, Paſ- " ſion, and Prejudice, ſo many ungaurded Words and " Thoughts, and, in ſhort, ſo many Defects in his beſt " Actions, that without the Advantages of ſuch an Expia- " tion and Attonement as Chriſtianity has reveal'd to us, " it is impoſſible he ſhould be clear'd before his ſovereign " Judge, or that he ſhould be able *to ſtand in his Sight*."

Hence let the Advocates for Heroiſm, or bold Conduct and Courage in a Delinquent at the ſolemn Hour of Death, bluſh, be ſilent, aſham'd, and retire.

Your humble Servant,

ARETINE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ITALY.

Genoa, Sept. 30. The Calamities of this Republic do not yet draw towards an End. Exhauſted of all our Subſtance, our Situation is attended with all thoſe Circumſtances that can render it moſt afflicting. We ſink under the Weight and Multitude of our Afflictions. The Public, Churches, private Perſons, all are ſwallow'd up; all feel the Miſeries that overwhelm us, and the Ruin of the State keeps Pace with the Indigence of Individuals. The Corn that was left to many Families, after all their Money and Goods had been taken from them, hath ſince been carried off. If a faithful Picture of our Miſeries could be conveyed to the Knowledge of the auguſt Empreſs Queen, we flatter ourſelves that we ſhould ſee an End to them, and even obtain Satisfaction for divers Exceſſes that are contrary to her Royal Intentions. But what puts us in Deſpair, and threatens us with Famine, in Conjunction with our other Evils, is, that for ſome Days paſt an Engliſh Man of War and Xebeck lie before our Port, and ſtop all the Veſſels laden with Proviſions for this Capital, which they ſend to the Fleet at Vado.

FRANCE.

Morlaix, October 10. The two Frigates which the King ſent laſt Month into Scotland, under the Command of M. de Warren, Colonel of Foot, in order to bring back Prince Edward, the Pretender's eldeſt Son, anchor'd this Afternoon at Roſcoff, four Leagues from hence. This Prince was on board, with ſeveral Chiefs of Clans, and others, and he is juſt arrived here, where he propoſes to ſtay ſome Days.

Col. Warren having ſail'd from the Coaſt of France, arriv'd after a ſhort Paſſage at the Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, but hearing nothing of the Prince, he ſail'd to a Bay call'd Loghmonona, where he landed ſome People to ſecure that Coaſt againſt the Engliſh Troops. He remain'd there a Fortnight waiting for Prince Edward, who was ſo far up in the Country, that he did not arrive till the 30th of September.

There was alſo on board theſe Frigates the Sieur Barriſdale, who after the Battle of Culloden engaged to deliver up the Prince to the Engliſh, to obtain his Pardon. Col. Warren found Means to take him and his Son, and brought them both Priſoners here. The Colonel is juſt ſet out for Paris.

LOW COUNTRIES.

Louvain, October 17. It's aſſured, that Marſhal Saxe has receiv'd Orders to detach 16 Squadrons and 21 Battalions for Britanny, who, as 'tis aſſur'd, will embark upon the Coaſt of Flanders, in order to arrive there the ſooner. Tho' the French remained Maſters of the Field of Battle on the 11th, and obliged the Allies to retreat, 'tis certain that they had 8 or 9000 Men killed upon the Spot, and that the Number of their Wounded at leaſt equall'd thoſe of the Dead; in ſhort, they write from Torlemont, St. Tron, and Tongres, that all the Convents of theſe Towns, as well as the Churches without Exception, have been made Hoſpitals, and are as full as they can hold of wounded Men, and that beſides many are put into private Houſes. 'Tis aſſured, that this Affair, together with the Detachment that has been made into Britany, will oblige the French Army to defer to another Opportunity the Operations which it had propos'd to execute before the End of the Campaign; and that it will go into Winter-Quarters the 20th of this Month.

HOLLAND.

Hague, October 19. Prince Waldeck's Head-Quarters were at Weerd the 15th, and that of Prince Charles of Lorrain at Severen. The Allied Army is encamp'd along the Meuſe; and we hear that they have thrown two Bridges over that River below Maeſtricht, from whence 'tis conjectur'd that they will ſoon repaſs it, and take Poſſeſſion of their former Camp.

Hague, October 20. We learn by an Expreſs received by Mr. Trevor from Italy, that when the Courier who brought it ſet out, the Imperial and Piedmonteſe Troops were only two or three Marches from Villa Franca, and that the French had abandoned Ventimiglia with ſo much Precipitation, that they had been obliged to nail up ſeven Pieces of Cannon, after having thrown 300 Men into the Caſtle.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon.

" The King ſtill continues in a lingering State, but notwithſtanding his Indiſpoſition, frequently confers with his Miniſters. Expreſſes bring in Diſpatches every Day from Spain, and are returned with as much Expedition as they come here. The Report is, that theſe Meſſengers are carrying Advices backwards and forwards relating to a ſeparate Peace with England; but the King of Spain ſo far from having any Inclination of that Nature, is raiſing new Levies with all poſſible Diligence, and a Reſolution of having a powerful Army to act next Spring in Italy. However, there are great Diſturbances and Fluctuations in that Monarch's Councils, as there always are in all Councils which know not what Method to purſue for the beſt. In ſhort, it is imagined, if the Allies could check the French in Flanders, that the firſt Thing the King of Spain would do, would be to make a ſeparate Peace: But till that is done, nothing but Doubt and Incertainty will attend all its Determinations.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Oct. 6. We hear that the Foreſt of Gaick, which lies betwixt Ruthven, Mar and Athol, is the Place of Rendezvous for the Stragglers who have lately infeſted the Country upon the North Coaſt, an Inſtance of which happened lately; a Man came to a Miniſter's Houſe in Buchan, when there were none in it except himſelf and ſome Children, the reſt being at a Market, and delivered a Letter to him, and told him he muſt have 10l. to which the Miniſter anſwer'd, he could not give it; the Man inſiſted on his Demand. In the mean while, five or ſix of his Comrades came in with their Faces diſguiſed, and ſupported the Claim; he offered them ſix Shillings, which was all he had in his Pocket; but the Gang not contented with this, went to his Drawers, took out about ſix Guineas and 4l. in Silver, ſo went off, with dreadful Threatnings, if any Noiſe was made about their Exploit.

Laſt Saturday ſeveral Cart Load of Baggage belonging to Lord Mark Ker's Regiment of Dragoons, which was laid in the Magazine Room in the Parliament Cloſs in the Time of the lawleſs Power of the Rebels, which they excerciſed in as lawleſs a Manner, ſet out from this Place for Leith, where they are to be ſhipped off for London.

By our lateſt Advices from the North, Peace and good Order ſeem fully to be reſtor'd to that Country. Lord Loudon's Regiment and the two Companies of Monro's and Gunn's are ſo properly ſtationed, from Crief to Fort Auguſtus and Inverneſs, that every Perſon can paſs and repaſs without the leaſt Diſturbance; and thoſe who are any wiſe apprehenſive are conducted by them without any Fee, from Station to Station.——The Maſter of Lovat was tranſported about eight Days ago from Fort Auguſtus to Inverneſs.

Laſt Wedneſday Mr. Thomas Craigie, Profeſſor of the Oriental Languages at St. Andrew's, was unanimouſly choſen Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

Yeſterday the Honourable Sheriffs of this County pronounced Sentence on William Johnſton, alias Scot, alias Baillie, and Mary Johnſton, appointed them to be hang'd in the Graſs-Market of this City upon the 12th of November, for Sorning, Theft, and Houſe-breaking, &c. As alſo, upon Walter Stewart and Jean Richardſon, to ſuffer the ſame Fate upon the Third of December, for the like Crimes.

Extract of a Letter from Inverary, Sept. 30.

" The News I gave you in my laſt, we had from Barra, from Uiſt, from Mull, and from Appin, and yet the Matter comes out quite otherwiſe: But this is a viſionary Time; and Mens Hopes or Fears help on the Deluſion. What we now find to be the Truth is, That on the 6th Inſt. two French Ships of Force came to Anchor at Lochnanua, and next Day four Gentlemen landed to enquire for ſome of the Chiefs of the Rebels, and imployed Hugh Macdonald in Keppoch to go in queſt of them, and then returned to their Ships. On the 8th they landed again, Hugh having brought Barraſdale and his Son to them. The Gentlemen deſired to have Guides to Dr. Cameron, Lochiel's Brother, which they got, and were no more heard of for ſeveral Days. In the mean time, young Clanronald, Lochgary, Macdonald of Glenalladel, Macdonald of Dalela, and his two Brothers, the Second Barriſdale and his Son, and ſome ſay Steuart of Ardſheil, and four Gentlemen from Appin, went on board. On the 17th, Macdonald of Keppoch, with one Arm, and lame of a Leg, went on board, with three other Gentlemen ſaid to be from the Low Country.

" On the 19th came the young Pretender, in a bad State of Health, dreſſed in a ſhort Coat of Black Freeze, Trews and Philibeg over them, with a Grey Plaid, and along with him Lochiel, Dr. Cameron, and Lodovick Cameron, Macpherſon of Cluny, with the four Gentlemen who had landed before, with 10 or 11 Perſons more. It is ſaid beſides the above named Perſons, they have carried off about 100 Men. They ſailed on the 20th, and were ſeen that Evening between the Iſles of Coll and Muck. They did not land any Force, or commit any Hoſtilities. The Gentlemen, as well as Commons, were frequently ſeen to weep, though they boaſted of being back ſoon with an invincible Force.

" P.S. They gave out, that two ſixty Gun Ships were cruizing about Uiſt, who were to Convoy them to France.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A Letter from York, in relation to the Trials of the Rebels there, dated Oct. 9.

" On Monday Mr. Noel moved the Court, to proceed to Judgment next Morning againſt thoſe already found guilty; which was agreed to.

Tueſday, in the Morning, the Court met; when 47 Priſoners convicted being brought to the Bar, were ſeverally aſked what they had to ſay why Judgment of Death ſhould not be given againſt them according to Law? Sir David Murray deſired the Court to conſider his Youth, and recommended himſelf to his Majeſty's Mercy. Capt. Hamilton, and almoſt all the reſt of the Priſoners, did likewiſe deſire to be recommended to his Majeſty's Mercy: After which the Lord Chief Baron, in a ſhort, but moving Speech, paſſed the Sentence of Death upon them all together. They being taken away, the Court proceeded upon the Trials of the following Rebels, viz. Duncan Steuart, Alex. Scot, John James Jellin, Daniel Duff, and David Wilkie, who were all found Guilty; but the two laſt, on Account of their Youth, and ſome other favourable Circumſtances, were recommended by the Jury to Mercy. Edmond Clavering, William Hay, William Farrier, Angus Campbell, and Daniel Fraſer, pleaded Guilty. Lewis Soure, was acquitted. It appear'd upon the Trials of the two French Men, that Jellins came over a Servant to Gen. Swartzenburgh's Aid de Camp, in the Dutch Service; and coming peaceably over as a Friend, had the Protection of the Engliſh Laws, by which he acquired a local Allegiance, and was therefore liable to the Puniſhment of a Traitor.

The Trials being over, the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Judges being preſent, proceeded to paſs Sentence of Death upon 32 Priſoners: So that in the whole 70 of theſe indicted have been convicted, and five acquitted."

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Falmouth, Oct. 9. By the Nathaniel and John, a Store-Ship belonging to Admiral Leſtock's Squadron, which is arrived in this Harbour, we have the following Advice: That Admiral Leſtock and General Sinclair, with the Fleet, arrived on the 19th paſt in Quinparley Bay, at the Entrance of the Harbour of Port Louis, on the Weſtern Coaſt of France; that the 20th and 21ſt were taken up in landing the Troops, which was done with great Succeſs, notwithſtanding ſome Peaſants were aſſembled, and had three Pieces of Cannon playing, which were taken by his Majeſty's Forces, beſides ſome Veſſels and Boats deſtroy'd, which were lying in a Creek, and the Town ſet on Fire. That on the 23d two Twelve Pounders with a Mortar were landed, and on the 24th two more, which

were immediately conducted to the Camp before l'Orient, about ten Miles distant from Quimparley Bay, against which Place they play'd briskly, and set it on fire several Times. That on the 26th at Night the Camp broke up, and they march'd to Quimparley Bay; the 27th and 28th the Troops embark'd; the 29th it blue very hard, and the 30th it was moderate, and the 1st of October the Admiral made Signal for weighing, and in the Evening the above Storeship was seperated from the Fleet, and did not know whether all the Fleet got out of the Harbour that Evening.

Falmouth, Oct. 10. We have Advice by the Duke of Cumberland Transport arriv'd in Carwick Road near this Place, that the British Troops, after the Descent on the Coast of France, had been reimbark'd on Sunday the 28th of September: That the Admiral made Signal for the whole Fleet to sail on the 1st of October, which they accordingly did that Afternoon; but in the Night a strong Gale coming on, the said Transport having lost her Fore Top-Sail-Yard, was seperated from the rest of the Fleet, and the next Morning could only see the Buchanan, another Transport belonging to Lieutenant-General Harrison's Regiment; and on Sunday the 4th of October came up with two other Transports belonging to Brigadier Richbell's Regiment, and a Storeship, who had likewise been seperated from the Fleet the first Night, which none of them had seen since.

Plymouth, Oct. 10. This Day arrived a Cartel Ship with 242 English Prisoners from St Malo's, which Place she left Yesterday. The Captain reports, that he heard at St. Malo's, that Admiral Lestock had landed his Forces the 23d past, about three Leagues to the Westward of Port l'Orient; that they were on Shore eight Days, and and destroy'd two or three Villages, and afterwards retreated on board without any Loss. But by what he could learn, they were not strong enough to attack Port l'Orient, which Place he heard Yesterday at St. Malo's the English had left, and were going into Quiberon Bay, or under Bellisle, which had alarmed the whole Country.

That on the 29th past, the Pretender's eldest Son, with about 30 of his Followers, landed about three Leagues to the Westward of Morlaix at Roscort, in the Happy Privateer of 30 Guns and 300 Men, and the Prince of Conti Privateer of 22 Guns and 240 Men in Company, both which were fitted out for that Service at the Expence of the French King from St. Malo's. The Pretender's Son, with all his Followers, were very bare of Cloaths. They came round the Land's End, and were chased one Afternoon, but thick Weather coming on saved them, otherwise they owned they must have been taken.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 14. Capt. Pallifer, in his Majesty's Sloop the Weazle, being on a Cruize off the Isle of Wight, on the 8th Instant, at ten in the Morning, saw a Shallop, which he gave Chace to, and at one came up with her, and took her: She was call'd the Jeantie, a French Privateer belonging to Boulogne, mounted six Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and had forty-eight Men on board, and was commanded by Antoine Colliot.

When Capt. Pallifer had shifted the Prisoners, he gave Chace to another Vessel, and at dark came up with, and took her: She was call'd the Fortune, a French Privateer of Honfleur, mounted ten Carriage and ten Swivel Guns, and had ninety-five Men on board, commanded by John Gilliere. Both the Prizes are brought safe into Portsmouth.

They write from Paris, that the last Orders sent to their Minister at Breda are absolutely to demand a Suspension of Arms throughout all Europe, before he enters upon Business.

The King of Sardinia's Answer, on being desired to send a Minister to Breda, was, "That he was contributing more to the Design of their Meetings, that if he sent thither the ablest Man in his Kingdom; that, in his Mind, the only Way to treat of Peace was at the Head of an Army; but that, as soon as he had Notice from his Allies of the least Probability of Success, he should not be one of the last to come into any Measures which appear'd for the Good of the Common Cause."

By a Letter from the Adjutant of Johnson's Regiment in Flanders, it appears, that instead of losing 300 Men, they had not one Man kill'd, but some of the Officers were wounded, one Serjeant had his Leg shot off, and eight other Serjeants, and some private Men were wounded.

And by another Letter from Flanders we are told, that the whole Loss of the English, kill'd and missing, at the late Battle in Flanders, is no more than 360 Men.

The First Regiment of Foot-Guards have Orders to be by Eight o'Clock on Monday Morning at the Savoy, with their Knapsacks, and all their other Accoutrements, on Pain of being severely punish'd.

'Tis with Pleasure we can assure the Public, that the Report, mention'd in some of the News-Papers, of the Death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield, proves a Mistake; and that, on the contrary, his Lordship was in good Health at the Bath, his Lady having receiv'd a Letter from on Wednesday Night.——The Public must long have mourn'd the Death of that true Patriot and great Statesman!

On Monday last, about Eight o'Clock in the Morning, died at his House in Downing-Street, Westminster, the Right Hon. Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon. The Night before, about Eleven o'Clock, he was seiz'd with an Apoplectic Fit, and, notwithstanding the immediate and continu'd Attendance of Dr. Wilmot and Dr. Shaw, expired in the Morning. He was descended from William de Hastings, Steward of the Houshold to Henry the First. The first Baron of the Family was William de Hastings, created Lord Hastings of Ashby de la Zouch, by Edward the Fourth, on the 26th of July, 1461. His Descendant George was made Earl of Huntingdon, and Knight of the Garter on the 8th of December, 1529, by Henry the Eighth.——His Lordship married one of the Daughters of the late Earl Ferrers, by whom he has left two Sons and two Daughters; the Eldest of the former, now in Westminster-School, being about 18 Years of Age, succeeds his Father in Title and Estate.

We hear a Bill is preparing to be laid before the Parliament at the ensuing Sessions, for the better Regulation of Pawnbrokers in order to prevent their receiving of stolen Goods.

The four following Lines of Poetry were stuck up on the Gate of York-Minster, and also on the Door of the Dean's House, on the 9th instant, who was to preach the Thanksgiving Sermon that Day; and a Reward of Fifty Pound has been advertised to discover the Author or Publisher, viz.

What mean you by these wicked Pranks,
First to Murder, then give Thanks?
Stop! Preacher, stop! and go no further,
God accepts no Prayers for Murder.

Court-House on St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark, Monday, October 13.

"This Day the Court met, pursuant to Adjournment, when Sir Martin Wright, Sir James Reynolds, and Edward Clive, Esq; being seated on the Bench, the Keeper of the County Jail was ordered to bring Sir James Kinloch, Bart. and Roderick M'Culloh to the Bar, which being done accordingly, they were both arraigned on Indictments for High Treason, to which they both pleaded Guilty, and begg'd to be recommended as Objects of Royal Clemency.

The Grand Inquest found two Bills of Indictments for High Treason against Alexander Buchanan and Andrew Sprewell, and they were called to the Bar, and inform'd that they must prepare themselves for their Trials on Wednesday the 22d instant, to which Day the Court adjourn'd."

Wednesday began the Sessions at the Old-Bailey, when twenty-two Prisoners were tried, one of whom was Capitally convicted, viz Samuel Mecum, for breaking open the House of Mr. Hilliars, on the Evidence of Joshua Collet, one of his Accomplices. He was Evidence some Time ago against James Stansbury (who kept a House in Hanging-Sword-Alley, Fleetstreet, known by the Name of the Blood-Bowl House) for breaking open the House of Mr. White in Goodman's-Fields, for which the said Stansbury was executed at Tyburn.——Mecum was indicted last Sessions, for stealing a Pack of Yarn on the 12th of February last, from the Rose and Crown Inn at Holborn-Bridge, for which he was then cast for Transportation. The Conviction of this Offender is of great Service to the Public, he being one of the greatest Thieves that has been brought to Justice these many Years. He was a Marshal's Court Officer, and was well known to every Jail-keeper in the City and Suburbs of London.

Fifteen were ordered for Transportation, among whom were Fool Tooley, Patrick Dempsey, and Mary Pidgeon, (Wife of the noted Sir John Pidgeon, now under Sentence of Death in Newgate, for picking of Pockets) for robbing the Shop of Mr. Corbet, a Shoemaker, near Great Turnstile, Holborn.

One is order'd to be whipp'd, and Five were acquitted.

And Thursday twenty-three Prisoners were tried, two of whom were Capitally convicted, viz. Thomas Radwell, a Soldier in the Guards, for Horse-stealing, and Phil. Jewel, (a Youth of 19 Years of Age) for stealing a Quart Silver Tankard, and a Pint Mug, out of the Shew-Glass of Mr. Robert Hill, Silversmith, in St. Swithin's Lane, Cannon-Street. He was convicted on the Evidence of James Norry, an Accomplice, who lately escap'd from the Poultry-Compter, but was retaken.

Katherine Robinson, alias Holland, and George Taylor, were tried and found Guilty of a Conspiracy and Misdemeanor, the said Robinson procuring Taylor to marry her at St. Andrew's Holborn, and to personate Mr. Holland of Newgate-street, that after his Death she might administer as his Widow.

John Jetter, a very noted Cheat, who kept a Public-House in Ironmonger-Lane, and lately made his Escape out of Newgate (but was by the Diligence of the Keeper retaken) was tried for robbing Mr. Morgan, a Pawnbroker, of a Guinea, and was cast for Transportation.——His Son, who was a Witness for him, and facilitated his Escape out of Prison, was ordered into the Custody of the Keeper of Newgate.

Nine were cast for Transportation, and Ten acquitted.

The Trial of Peter de la Fontaine for publishing a forg'd and counterfeit Note, is put off till next Sessions.

Robert Fitzgerald, for the like Offence, was trying Yesterday when this Paper went to Press; and there were some other Prisoners to be tried before Sessions ended, whom we shall mention in our next.

We hear that an eminent J——ge, who has been lately censur'd by a C——t-M——l, for a supposed extraordinary Proceeding, will bring Actions against every one of them next Term at the King's Bench for the same.

Tuesday a Proclamation was issued out for the Sitting of the Parliament on the 28th of November next.

We have Advice from Jamaica, by Way of New-England, that a Spanish Register Ship, outward-bound, is taken by two Privateers, and carried into that Island.

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flashing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs at other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other almost innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only of Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions at large.

The most wonderful cleansing and strengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weaknesses and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miscarriages in Women; and to cleanse and strengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Strangeries, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained such Repute, that near 20000 Bottles have been sold since April 1734, that they were first publish'd.

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the abovesaid Disorders are not to be equall'd in the whole Art of Medicines were prescrib'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an old obstinate Gleet and Weakness, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harrass'd with Electuaries, Bolusses, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together inhumane.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to a Doctor's Prescription (which he has still upon his File) has made Use of them ever since to Numbers of People in the very worst of Gleets, seminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Disorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmost Success and Safety; as also in all Weaknesses from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, excessive Coition, Self Pollution, seminal Emissions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Cases thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of so divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3s. 6d each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more especially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the most draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weaknesses of the Seminals and Genitals, as also of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleansing and healing, or a more strengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will say, by their soon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards restoring in these Weaknesses than any others can in ten, and is of so corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapse, even in the tenderest Constitutions, which can hardly be said of any other Medicine; and it is withal so elegantly pleasant to the Palate, and so agreeable to the Stomach that the nicest Person is delighted with it.

Mr. West, Goldsmith, who us'd to sell these Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son in Law, Mr. Johnson, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-street, near Clare Market, sealed up, with Directions, for any Messenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 3s 6d.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON:

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its maligaant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yea known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL *judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption which frequently terminate in Death itself.*

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and prisine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the abovemention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness be so afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(*Son in Law to the late Mr.* JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Business*)

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London,*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c may set their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing necessary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greatest Perfection, to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for clearing Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY

His House faces Norfolk-Street, and not Arundel-Street, in the Strand.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without any so fible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them; insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enen the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

TINCTURA MIRIFICA;

Or, The admirable Tincture, which infallibly cures the Stone and Gravel, whether in the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, and also the Strangury, Stoppage of Urine, and all Heat, Pain, and Difficulty of making Water.

A FEW Drops of it momentarily take off the most excruciating Pains in the Reins or Bladder, and certainly prevent their Return; for it absolutely cures the Stone and Gravel in an extraordinary Manner, it instantly removes all Uneasiness or Difficulty in making Water, heals all Excorations, and even Ulcers of the Urinary Passages, relaxes the Ureters, so that small Stones, together with Gravel, and all mucous, slimy, obstructing Matter may pass freely from the Kidneys, to be voided visibly with Urine, without Pain; effectually cleanses the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder from all Impurities, entirely prevents the Stone in those who are troubled with the Gravel only, assuredly dissolves all large Stones possible to be dissolved, and likewise brings all the Urinary Parts and Passages to their due Tone and Vigour, so as perfectly to free the Patient from all the terrible Symptoms and miserable Effects of that torturing Disease.

It is the safest Medicine in the World, and not disagreeable to take. The very first Dose of it absolutely cures the most dreadful Fit of either Stone or Gravel in a Minute, giving such wonderful Relief and perfect Ease, as is indeed very surprizing, and this great Numbers of Persons of Worth have experienced to their infinite Satisfaction. It is to be had only at Mr Radford's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle; with Directions.

To Persons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralitick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

This Day is publish'd,

The Sixteenth Edition of

ONANIA: Or, The Heinous Sin of Self-Pollution, and all its frightful Consequences (in both Sexes) considered, with Spiritual and Phifical Advice to those who have already injured themselves by this abominable Practice.

As also the SIXTH EDITION of the SUPPLEMENT to it, both of them Revised and Enlarged, and now printed together in One Volume.

And as the several Passages in the former Impressions, that have been charged with being obscure and ambiguous, are in these cleared up and explained, there will be no more Alterations or Additions made to them.

These Editions contain some further and surprizing Instances of the Mischiefs by that filthy, sinful Commerce with one self, which is so notoriously practised, as well by the Adult as Youth, Women as Men, Married as Single, to the weakning their Generative Faculties, and hindering Procreation, as their Letters of Complaint to the Author herein inserted, shew.

And, amongst others, a curious Letter from a Lady, with his Answer to it, concerning the Use and Abuse of the Marriage-Bed; together with divers Casuistical and other Letters from both Sexes, of some secret unnatural Effeminacies, necessary to be known both by the married and single of each Sex.

To which is added,

A Curious PIECE translated out of the Latin, from L. S SCHMEDIER, as it is inserted in the Acta Lipsiensia; concerning the Return of the Seed into the Mass of Blood; well worth the Perusal of Physicians, Surgeons, Anatomists, and all others of Art and Curiosity.

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